

THE  
MISSISKOU STANDARD  
IS PUBLISHED

EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,

BY

J. D. GILMAN, Printer,

To whom all Communications must be addressed; and if by mail, post paid.

## POETRY.

## The Exile's Return.

Dear scene of my childhood! dear land of my home!  
How gladly I hie o'er the ocean's white foam—  
How gladly I pass o'er the bark-bearing wave—  
For I long to behold thee, green land of the brave!

I have been with the Gaul o'er his vine-covered plains,  
I have been with the Swiss in his ivy-clad fane,  
With the Switzer I've climbed o'er his mountains of snow,  
And heard the dread avalanche thunder below.

I've knelt by the grave of the mighty-armed Tell,  
I have heard the loud Locsin chime Poland's death-knell,  
I have seen Russia's despot his red sceptre wave—  
Then, then did I think of thee, land of the brave!

Unheeded I've passed o'er the Euxine's black strand,  
Unheeded I've passed through hot Arabia's sand,  
Unmindful I've passed by the great Prophet's grave—  
For thou wert far dearer, green land of the brave!

I've feasted in Persia's magnificent halls,  
I've wandered alone by her wild water-falls,  
I've worn the bright diamonds of Oman's green sea—  
But the trefail of Erin was dearer to me!

Ah, yes! I have been in the vale of Cashmere,  
Whose waters received a poor wanderer's tear,  
Through the wide world I've wandered o'er mountain and wave—  
And ne'er found thy equal, green land of the brave!

Then, Erin, receive me, a wandering child,  
Who fled from the home of his fathers, exiled;  
O Erin! receive him, allot him a grave,  
Let him rest in thy bosom, green land of the brave!

## SIR ROBERT PEELE'S SPEECH.

To the exclusion of other matter, we this day lay before our readers the speech of Sir Robert Peel at the Glasgow Banquet, with which we have been politely favored by Messrs. Armour & Ramsay.—*Montreal Herald.*

SIR ROBERT PEELE then presented himself, and was received with tremendous cheering, which prevented him from speaking for some time. He said, Gentlemen, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the kind, the affectionate reception which you have given my name. Excuse me, if, for the purpose of returning thanks, I make use of the most simple and familiar phrases; they are imperfect expressions of my feelings, but they are better suited to express them than the trite and exhausted complimentary forms of expressions which may be suited for ordinary occasions. What a heart must I have, if I can have witnessed what has passed in Glasgow within the last five days without deep emotion. Unconnected with this country by birth, I have been placed in competition with a Scotsman distinguished for high academic distinctions—I have been placed there by a triumphant majority—by the generous, the unsought, the unsolicited confidence of the youth of Scotland. (Great cheering.) I have seen that choice confirmed by the deliberate judgment of men of mature age, engaged in the pursuits of business and professional life. This very day have I received the congratulations on my appointment from some of the working classes of this town—(Loud cheering)—conveyed in language that would do even honor to a man of the highest education. (Hear, hear.) I have seen those feelings so wide spread and so intense, that they disdained to be withheld within the limits of any ordinary demonstration, & they called from the ground, as if by the stroke of an enchanted wand, this magnificent and unparalleled fabric.—(Great cheers.) I have been present here, I have heard its foundations shaken, and its roof almost rent by your enthusiastic applause—and do you think I can condescend to look out for ingenious forms of expression for the purpose of giving vent to feelings which are almost overpowering? I said I was unconnected with Scotland by birth. I hope I did not say that I was a stranger. No! I am not a stranger. If a long exercise of power in Scotland—if the administration of justice—if intercourse with her civil and religious institutions—above all, if love for her name, and admiration for her character, and a cordial interest in her welfare, entitle a man to repudiate the name of stranger, then I am not a stranger. (Great applause.) I am not a stranger in Glasgow. No, Gentlemen, when my education was completed I burned with anxiety to see Scotland; I came here to this city, and I

confess to you that, although the interval is but short in the history of nations, yet I could not have conceived it possible that in this interval such progress could have been made in the population, in the wealth, in the prosperity of this magnificent city. (Loud cheers.) It is this city that is pouring into the revenues of the United Kingdom, in one branch of revenue alone, greater treasure than continental nations possess for their whole expenditure. [Enthusiastic cheers.] I came here, I wished to see something of Scotland which I could not have seen from a hasty glimpse from the windows of a luxurious post chaise. [Laughter.] I wanted to see other habits and manners of life besides those which are seen in the magnificent and hospitable castles of her nobility and gentry. Yes, in Glasgow I hired a humble but faithful steed, and travelled partly on horseback, partly on foot, almost all the country that lies to the southward of Inverness. Gentlemen, bear with me—excuse me if I indulge in honest exultation—excuse me if I say in this society of Scotsmen, that I think I have seen more of your native country than some of those whom I am now addressing. [Laughter and cheers.] I have read much of Scotland. I have loved it, and looked upon its map from the great scale of nature, from the summits of Ben Nevis and Ben Lomond. I have contemplated the surrounding scenery, I have visited those illustrious islands from whose plains savage hordes and ruthless barbarians once roamed; but from which were afterwards derived the benefits of knowledge and the blessings of religion. Yes, amidst the ruins of Iona, I have abjured that frigid philosophy which could regard, indifferent and unmoved, ground consecrated by wisdom and by long cherished associations. I have stood on the shores of Staffa, and I have seen the temple not built with hands. [Hear, hear.] I have seen the mighty swell of the ocean—the processions of the great Atlantic beating on its inmost recesses, & swelling a note of praise nobler than any that was ever pealed from human organs. [Loud cheers.] I have lived on the Banks of the Spey, two autumns I spent there; I went without any guide to the mountains and glens of Badenoch, and I could find my way tomorrow from Dalwhinnie to Corryarrick, and from Loch Laggan side to Cairngorm. [Loud cheers.] Many a day have I climbed the mountain side with no other companion than a Highland shepherd—many an hour have I passed in converse with him, listening to his simple annals and his artless views of human life—I have learned to admire by private intercourse his proud and independent spirit, chastened by natural courtesy. I have seen in him an intelligence apparently above his condition, but with an intelligence that taught him patience under its privations—confidence in his exertions—submission to the law—loyalty to his King. [Tremendous cheering.] And when I have seen that, my earnest prayer has been, that to his children, and his children's children, might be preserved that system of education on which was founded a moral obligation on the revealed will of God—[Great cheering.]—my earnest wish has been that the circumstances of Scotland with reference to religious dissent would long enable her to enjoy that proud, and I believe peculiar, privilege of having a system of education enforced by the law, but in connection with the Established Church;—[Cheers.]—and when I joined that man in public worship, and heard the sublime truths and pure doctrines of our common faith enjoined and enforced according to different rites, think you that I adverted to a distinction in point of form—[Hear, hear, hear.]—think you that I troubled myself with questions of Church discipline? No—with a wish as hearty and cordial as any which I can entertain, have I deprecated the arrival of that day, if ever it should come, when men in authority, or the Legislature should be ashamed or unwilling to support the National Church of Scotland—[Great cheering.]—which has extended its ministrations and advanced its banners into the desolate and bewildered wastes of religious indifference or profligacy. Gentlemen, you respond to that sentiment. [Long continued cheering.] Come then, let us improve this occasion—let us devote it not to the purposes of festivity—let us improve it to the public advantage—let us see we are agreed as to the danger to which our institutions are exposed, and let us see whether we can join heart and hand in resolving to avert it. [Long continued cheering.] Gentlemen, I have been informed that there are many present here who entertain different opinions from myself with regard to the reform of the House of Commons. (Some cries of no, no.) I hope that is the case—you may be safely here, as I am not going to offend you by reviving battles which are concluded. If we can agree as to present dangers, and

unite on principle in averting them, don't let us revive dissensions that are past. That would be as unwise as if we were in the face of the enemy to fight again the battles of Bannockburn and Flodden field. (Cheers.) I say I do not want to taunt you with reaction or conversion, but I say this, that if you adhere to the principles which you professed in 1830, this is the place where you ought to make your appearance. (Cheers.) You consented to reform which you were expressly invited to assent to in the speech delivered by your Sovereign, on the condition that it would be according to the acknowledged principles of the constitution. Let us have no mistake upon that point. (Laughter.) I see the necessity of widening the foundations on which the British constitution and religious establishment must rest. I say I have no right to ask for any confession of error, or even of the changes of opinion. All that I ask you is, do you adhere to the principles on which reform was advocated. And if you do, then, with me, you ought to combine for the defence of the country. (Great and long continued cheering.) I have now to recommend (said his Majesty in his speech) the important question of reform to your earliest and most attentive consideration, confident that in any measure which you may prepare for its adjustment, you will carefully adhere to the acknowledged principles of the constitution, by which the prerogatives of the Crown, the authority of both Houses of Parliament, and the rights and liberties of the people are secured. Did his Majesty rest satisfied with that? Did he say adopt reform; apply reform to the House of Commons, but apply it only on the acknowledged principles of the constitution? He said that, but he said more—he invited you to consent to reform for certain objects, and among those objects expressly was this—In recommending reform to your consideration, it was my object to give additional security to the other institutions of the State. Now, Gentlemen, if these were your principles—if you supported honestly and conscientiously a reform of the House of Commons, because you believed that you were resisting an encroachment which had been made upon the free representation of the people—if you think that reform was in conformity with the acknowledged principles of the constitution—if you believed with Lord Grey that making the reform large and extensive, you would discountenance other extravagant propositions, endangering the constitution, I not only say you may be here without hearing from me one word that can pain your feelings: but I say that on you and not on me, it is incumbent to vindicate your measure and free it from the stigma of being inconsistent with the safety of the British constitution. (Loud and long continued cheering.) I am taunted with conforming to that measure, but I feel that no reflection. I have laboured to defeat my own prophecy—(Hear, hear, hear.)—to belie my own anticipations, and I have laboured to extract from it as much good as I could, and at the same time I have endeavored to mitigate, as much as possible the evil. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) But I repeat, if you adhere to those principles, you ought not to leave me and to those who think with me, the defence of the reform bill and the truth that it is, as you have declared it to be, consistent with the acknowledged principles of the British constitution. (Cheers, and cries of hear, hear.) You naturally say that you are determined to resist further changes which endanger that constitution—to adhere to your opinions, and that the progress of improvement ought not to be suspended. That abuses ought to be redressed, and grievances ought to be remedied, you avow, no doubt, and I don't ask you to disavow it—the same hostility to corruption which you have avowed, and which you profess. Corruption! why, what has this meeting to benefit by corruption? What possible good this meeting, which is a meeting for one object, to mark its esteem for me, and to extract public good from it, by spreading the spirit which animates us—I say, I ask what benefit would you, the greater part of you, the active and industrious citizens of Glasgow, derive from corruption? (Loud cheers.) But perhaps you think my situation different from yours, and although it may be difficult to prove that corruption would be beneficial to you, yet to me, as a public man, corruption might, it may be said, be of great advantage. But I should like to ask, what influence corruption will give me compared with this meeting? (Tremendous cheering.) I should like to know if moral influence, as a public man, is my object, whether I should benefit most by adding fifty commissions to the commissions already existing—or is it by saying 3500 men met me in Glasgow, we were reconciled, we forgot our bygone differences, but we determined to unite in defence of the national establishment, and

the national constitution?—[Great cheering, and waving of handkerchiefs, the whole company standing.] You don't want the machine of government to stand still, as no doubt the wish is irrational. Here, again, I cordially join you. I wish to see that great machine beating in the discharge of its regular functions,—beating with healthful and regular movements, animating industry, encouraging production, rewarding toil, purifying wherever there is stagnation or abuse—[Loud cheers.]—but let me tell you, that in the social as in the material machine with which you are so well acquainted, the movements cannot be regular unless the foundations are stable and secure. Let me tell you, that if there is to be a constant intermeddling with the vital functions of that machine,—if, as is the case of the steam-engine, men who know nothing of the construction, will interfere,—if one man will bore a hole in the cylinder, and another tinker the boiler, and another see some horizontal movement which he does not understand, I say they may call for reform, and may loudly ask for a progressive movement.—(Loud cheering, which continued for a long time.) You interrupt me, Gentlemen—[laughter]—the time I am entitled to address you is but short. [No, no.] I am not to trespass too much on your indulgence, therefore let us at once come to the main point, because I do not want to conciliate your confidence or support by hoisting false colours. I mean to support the National Establishment which connects Protestantism with the State in the three countries. [Loud cheering.] I will not say anything—no—nothing would be so unseemly after the reception which I have met here; I say nothing would be so unseemly as if I said one word disrespectful of those who differ with me in religious opinion. [Hear, hear.] Nay, gentlemen, so far from that, I will say with respect to dissent in this country that I think we all owe it a great obligation for the efforts it has made in the common cause of promoting sound religion; and it is perhaps consistent with that respect and that obligation, to declare, that, in my opinion, more futile arguments than those by which what is called the voluntary system is promoted, were never presented for the consideration of men interested for the welfare of a great country. (Immense cheering.) I do feel, and I trust you will feel, that it must be, and that it is right, that the State should pay that homage to Christianity which is implied by the support of a religious establishment. Is it possible, or is it prudent, to illustrate this grand question by the analogies which are drawn from the theories of supply and demand, and the articles of consumption and labor? Is it not perfectly clear, that the demand for religious instruction may not only not be in the direct ratio of its necessity, but it absolutely may be in the inverse ratio; and that those who stand most in need of religious instruction, are not the first but the last who will make a voluntary effort in its favor? I say, too, that it is right that the minister who speaks with authority—who is to rebuke indifference,—who is to try to conciliate the religious feelings,—who is to be the censor over presumptuous vice,—that that man ought not to depend upon the precarious benevolence of those whom he is to counsel, admonish, or rebuke. (Cheers.) I apprehend from the declaration of your opinions, that upon that point your minds are made up. (Cheers.) It is not the question of forming *de novo* a new establishment. The question is, will you adhere to that church which you find established by the law, and which has been guaranteed by the most solemn national compacts? Then, again, I avow to you, that I mean to support in its fullest integrity, the authority of the House of Lords.—[Tremendous cheering, the company all standing.]—as an essential indispensable estate of the kingdom, existing from the mixed form of government, under which we live, and as tantamount to the maintenance of the British constitution. [Great cheering.] And I mean to consider every plausible proposition that may be made, not directly assailing that integrity, but having for its object covertly to undermine it. I say I mean to consider those propositions not on their abstract isolated merits, but as considering the tendency—the ultimate tendency which they have to undermine the House of Lords, and to destroy the British constitution. [Great cheering.] Do you concur also in that expression of opinion? [Renewed and rapturous cheering.] If you do, it is a timely declaration; for the hour is arrived when, if these are your feelings, we must be prepared to act upon them. [Loud cheers.] Do not let us content ourselves with the vehemence of our enthusiasm—here we have political privileges given to us, and I do not know for what end we hold them unless we are determined to exercise them; and if your sense of the dan-

ger is that which I apprehend it to be, the declaration of our opinions and of your union with me, is that which I also calculate upon. [Great cheering.] I say, having those privileges and refusing to exert them, you will be in the situation of men who, in the face of the enemy, have swords and refuse to draw them. (Loud cheers.) It is the civil sword I mean, gentlemen—(Laughter and cheers)—the exercise of the civil privileges which are entrusted to you as instruments of maintaining and defending your own opinions. But the time is arrived when we have to resort (having those opinions) to the peaceful exercise of those privileges. I have a privilege!—the privilege of addressing you. (Loud cheers.) Now I have set you the example of exercising your privileges. Don't think I come here only for the gratification of personal vanity, complete as that gratification has been, but I come here honestly believing, that my communion with you would strengthen the means of defence. I forgot the distance from you—I forgot the winter; feeling that there was that claim on me in the performance of a public duty, I desire to exercise it. (Loud cheering.) I say, the time is come for us to stand forward in the exercise of those privileges; for I have read speeches of late, delivered by those whose special duty I would have thought it to defend the British constitution in all its integrity; but which makes me unwilling to entrust its defence to their official exertions.—(Hear, hear, and loud cheering.)—I say I have read speeches delivered by great legal authorities, from which I find that they have not quite made up their minds about a reform in the House of Lords. (Laughter and hear, hear.) They are very sorry for it; they fear it is coming; but they have not yet seen the plan by which it is to be accomplished. They are hesitating. (Sir R. delivered this last part with an ironical expression.) Their chief objection is, that they have not as yet had the good luck to draw out a proper plan for that reform. They are hard at work ransacking the pigeon holes where all such plans are to be found. (Hear.) Oh! what miserable trifling—they may spare themselves the time and trouble, let them take the first that comes in their way, whether in the place of the House of Lords they take a Council of Ancients, or a Council of Five Hundred, or a new body elected by the Peers themselves, or perhaps it would be just as well a body elected by the heads of families.—(Great laughter.)—or whether the Peers shall be only allowed a suspensive veto. Take one or other of those schemes, and the effect is the same. Why, do you believe that you can uproot the oak of the forest, that has seen a thousand generations pass into the grave? Do you think that you can uproot that noble production emblazoned with the achievements of a thousand illustrious deeds suspended from its branches? (Cheering.)

Exuvias veteres populi sacratique gestans;  
Donna duorum.

Do you think you can uproot it—dig a trench around it—sever the thousand minute fibres & ramifications, that the growth of centuries has incorporated with the mass around—and by the aid of the pulley, buttresses, and machinery, and all that the ingenuity of the first law officers can devise—do you think that you can transplant it, and bid it abide the fury of the storm? (Hear, hear, and great cheering.) No, Gentlemen, the first gust of popular agitation that shall sweep along the level of democracy will bring it to the ground, and along with it the contrivances of artificial machinery that have been used to support it; and miserable shall be the consolation that we have, that the devisers of the machinery, and the architects, will probably be the first to be overwhelmed by the shock. (Loud cheers.) I don't ask you to come to this conclusion by mere appeals to your hereditary prejudices, without reference to your reason. It might have been enough at other times to have said that this is the constitution under which we live—that it is the constitution we have inherited from our forefathers, and which we wish to hand down to our posterity, founding our reasons for entertaining that wish upon the fact, that, upon the whole, the condition of society in which we live will bear a contrast with that of any other country, by whatever form of government it may be ruled. (Great applause.) I don't ask you to rest your defence upon your affections to the British constitution, or any national feeling of partiality merely. I ask you to examine by what reasons a reform of the House of Lords is supported. It is said that their privileges are hereditary. Why? What are the functions which they have to discharge? Because they are hereditary they give a stability to our institutions, which they would not have if they were subservient to and immediately controlled by the will of the people. (Great



applause.) The objection to hereditary privileges may be a good one, if we intend to prefer democracy to the mixed form of Government under which we live. If you intend to continue the mixed form of Government and the hereditary monarchy, you cannot consent to relinquish the hereditary privileges of the Lords. You might as well say that it was an objection to the breakwater that stems the unruly waves of the sea, that it has a foundation in a different element—that it does not float on the surface of the element which it is to control, as that the House of Lords, being hereditary, ought to be abolished. (Cheers.) And when upon such arguments as these they should propose seriously to destroy the hereditary privileges of the Lords—when for such profound reasons as these, that men are not hereditary tailors & carpenters, and therefore there ought not to be hereditary Peers, when, on such arguments, you have abolished the House of Peers, how long, think you, will the privileges of the hereditary monarchy continue? ...I'll tell you just so long as the prerogatives of the monarchy can be made useful instruments and tools in the hands of the democracy, who are to ride triumphant over the Lords. The Peers, it is said, are not responsible. I have heard that said before, and in another place, and I replied certainly they are not responsible to the people, but to God, their own consciences, and an enlightened public opinion. (Cheers.) In this the public have a guarantee sufficient for the faithful performance of their duty—but what I said met with a very different reception from what it has done here. Now, gentlemen, if it is a fatal objection to the House of Peers that they are not responsible to the great mass of the people—let me ask whether no other body is invested with privileges which are in some sense irresponsible also? The House of Commons is clearly responsible to the constituency—the Ministry is responsible in a different manner from the Commons—but let me ask to whom the constituent body is responsible? (Cheers.) You have selected a certain body and qualified them for the exercise of great power. I say not one word as to the finding fault with the settlement of which has taken place—I wish to speak with respect to what has become the law of the land. You have invested some three or four hundred thousand men with great political privileges. Now, I ask, to whom are they responsible? They have not been selected by any peculiar qualification nor can we administer any test by which their qualification can be tried. They have been selected partly from hereditary privileges, and partly from the possession of property.—But what other security have you for the proper performance of their duty, but that very responsibility to God and their consciences—(Great applause)—and to enlightened public opinion? But, then, it is said, the House of Lords—and this is the main point, and I will not shrink from it—let us meet it fairly, it is said that the House of Lords have shown a spirit at variance with the spirit of the people—that they have obstructed the march of social improvement. I challenge our opponents on the ground. I ask you calmly to review the changes which have been made in our social system within the period of seven or ten preceding years—and I ask you to show me, in the history of this or any other country, an equal number of changes in the social system of any country so very extensive, made within the same time? Why so rapidly have we advanced in the march of improvement, or rather I should say change, though I do not wish to take advantage of the term, that we are actually not conscious of the changes which have taken place. We go with the speed of a railroad, and we are not able to mark the distance from the spot which we left by the objects which we passed. Now, within the last ten years, how many of these changes have we seen? Has not the whole of our commercial policy been changed? I am not saying whether those changes were wise or not. I do not seek to condemn or applaud them. I merely wish to ask you to show me any country where so many and extensive changes have taken place, and without reference to the result, my argument is, that the House of Lords have not manifested that indisposition to social improvement charged against them. Within that period the whole of our commercial policy has been changed—our intercourse with the East India colonies has been placed on a different footing—a great change has been effected in our West India colonies—monopoly has been destroyed—the privilege of free trade has been conceded to our East India colonies—the criminal law has been revised—[Great cheering]—and the severity of the criminal code mitigated. No one can deny these facts. The civil disabilities have been removed from the Roman Catholics—the Test and Corporation Acts have been repealed—the Reform of the House of Commons has taken place—slavery has been abolished. The municipal corporations of Great Britain have been reformed in Scotland as well as in England. Can these facts be denied, and can it be said that the march of improvement has come to a stop of late? What has taken place last session, in regard to the laws respecting Disenfranchisement?—by the marriage and registration of births bills, complete relief has been given. Tithes in England have been commuted, and their levying placed on an entirely different footing. Another measure, which was supposed to be pregnant with inestimable advantages—the restrictions so

called—on knowledge—these have been removed, at least to a certain extent. Now, if within a period of seven or eight years, changes have been made to such an extent by constitutional means, and with the consent of the House of Lords, will you tell me how it can be said that the progress of improvement has been suspended by that body. (Cheers.) The House of Lords have in some cases advanced before the House of Commons, & in others have anticipated public opinion; in many measures they have certainly modified many of the provisions which they considered hostile to the spirit of the constitution; and when they found, as in the case of the reform bill, public opinion strong, triumphant, and overwhelming, they have receded from their own opinions—they have not sought to resist it—they have found the advantage of yielding to public opinion, when deliberately expressed; and can you give me a stronger proof of the propriety of their exercising their privileges. [Loud applause] But, gentlemen, I know that the House of Lords have done something to provoke opposition; I know they have refused to place implicit confidence in that combination of public men, whose only bond of connection is the spoliation of the Irish Church. (Loud and long continued cheering.) I know that they did refuse to place implicit confidence in those parties; but if you remember the character given respectively of those parties of each other, you will hardly blame the House of Lords for refusing that immediate and implicit submission which was asked. Why, if the one party said of the other that they were base and bloody Whigs—[loud laughter]—if the other, interchanging the compliment, said they were the fomenters of sedition in Ireland for interested purposes; if the King told the House of Lords, in my hearing, that attempts had been made to excite the people of Ireland to demand the repeal of the legislative union between the two countries, and to encourage disaffection and animosity to the state, to which was chiefly to be attributed that spirit of insubordination which prevailed in Ireland. Can you blame the House of Lords, if, in paying both parties the compliment of believing the testimony of each other, they did not place implicit confidence in those men. (Great cheering.) But his Majesty was advised to say more. He said, that not more to his loyal subjects, than to the deluded instruments of those agitators, was that spirit of disturbance hurtful. He called on his people for united and vigorous exertion against those who excited to violence, disturbed the peace of society, and endangered the permanence and safety of the United Kingdom. The Lords united with the King for the protection of those interests, and were they to be cashiered because they had taken this advice, & had rallied round the throne? They did refuse to sanction the measure for the appropriation of part of the revenues of the Irish Church—but it was not on account of the sum that was required, nor was this unimportant either. But it was not the main objection. It was not an objection of detail; it was one of principle. They believed that by consenting to that measure, a principle would be introduced which might become, and would become fatal to the integrity and existence of the established Church. (Great cheering.) And can you doubt, you that read the public newspapers, that if the Lords had consented to the introduction of that principle, with the avowal now made that the entire destruction of all establishments was sought for as unjust towards those who dissent from them: can you believe, I say, that if they had done so they would have advanced one step towards conciliation, if they had consented to the measure of taking one sixpence from the Revenues of the Irish Church. (Great cheering.) But is there nothing good to be said in vindication? Why, when the measure was introduced its chief advocate declared with a candor that certainly was exemplary, but not very persuasive, 'that it was a heavy blow and a great discouragement to Protestantism.' Then, if the House of Lords had found that their hand would have been paralyzed, if they had lent it to strike that blow—do you think that after that avowal they were greatly to be blamed if they hesitated. Gentlemen, if there are any of you here who had doubts as to the advantages regarding the form of government under which we live, as compared with the forms of government in other countries—I would earnestly advise you, before you commit that doubt to be confirmed or acted on, to read the testimonies which you have of the institutions of other countries. I would also advise you maturely to consider how the republican form of government which you might wish to have, works in its establishment in other countries. I shall take one of the most successful, namely, the democratical or republican form of Government of the United States. Gentlemen—no man can wish more sincerely than I do the prosperity of that great country, and that its institutions may add to the wealth and happiness of its people... knowing, as I do, that the health of one country re-acts on another, and we ought, therefore, to rejoice in the prosperity of other nations. But I ask you, do you believe that the condition of society in America can be compared to that in this country? (Continued.)

We subjoin Sir Francis Head's speech, proroguing the Legislature of Upper Canada:—  
TORONTO, Saturday, March 4.  
This day, at three o'clock, his Excel-

lency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded in state from the Government house, to the chamber of the honourable the Legislative Council, where being arrived, and seated on the throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent with a message from his Excellency to the house of assembly, commanding their attendance. The members present being come up accordingly, his Excellency was pleased to prorogue the Session of the legislature with the following

#### SPEECH.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

In closing this eventful session, I feel it my duty to acknowledge the patient and unremitting attention you have bestowed on the various subjects which have so successfully claimed your consideration.

The important law improvements which you have introduced will give stability to the commercial character of this province; for society becomes licentious and property insecure; the moment the national passion for acquiring wealth is permitted to outstrip the legislative judgment necessary for securing it: or in other words so soon as the will of the people becomes stronger than the power of the law; but with satisfaction I observe, you have wisely guarded against the occurrence of the evil.

By the appointment of two additional Judges to the court of King's Bench, the outer districts will receive the advantage of a second circuit, while the extension of the jurisdiction of the courts of quarter sessions, will tend to prevent those long and demoralizing imprisonments which have hitherto preceded the trial of the parties accused.

The establishment of a court of Equity, will give immediate relief to a numerous class of cases which have hitherto lingered without remedy in law. Titles honestly acquired, defective from accident or mistake, will now be secured. Frauds beyond the reach of court of common law, will now be overtaken. Infants and lunatics will henceforward be protected in their persons and estates.

Second only in importance to securing in Upper Canada a prompt and perfect administration of justice, are these amendments in the charter of King's college, by which, on very liberal principles, you have established this capital as the principal seat of learning in British North America. This long disputed subject being finally settled, the munificent endowment of our Sovereign will, in addition to other important advantages, now provide a constant supply of teachers, qualified to diffuse over the remote parts of the province the inestimable blessing of education.

The next of the measures of this session to which I deem it proper particularly to advert, are those which relate to the internal improvement of the province, such as the completion of that noble undertaking, the Welland Canal—the formation of a great Western, and also of a Northern Railroad—the opening of the navigation of the Trent—the survey of the Ottawa—the general improvement of the roads, (a portion of which are to be Macadamized)—and various grants for the formation of harbours.

I trust that during the approaching recess your influence will individually be exerted in carrying these operations into effect, with the strictest possible economy.

In consequence of the arrangement you lately submitted to me, having felt myself authorised to order the payment of the whole of the war losses, with pleasure I announce, that this question, which has been upwards of twenty years under discussion, is now adjusted.

The important alterations you have recommended in the Land Granting Department will, I am confident, produce a feeling of general satisfaction throughout the province, and I shall exert the new authority proposed to be invested in me (to grant land to actual settlers on terms more advantageous than the market price, and consequently contrary to your own private interests,) solely for the encouragement of emigration—indeed, I believe that your labours during this session will materially promote that desirable object; for British capital is ever ready to flow spontaneously to the colony whose laws appear most capable to protect it, while the best description of our emigrants are equally eager to direct their enterprising steps to any spot where, (as in Upper Canada) in real independence, they can enjoy British sentiments—religious and moral education for their children—a healthy climate, and rich land.

The reasons which have made it necessary for me to reserve the various bills granting corporate Banking powers, have been already fully communicated to you. I shall lose no time in submitting these measures for the consideration of his Majesty's Government, and have no doubt they will promptly receive the attention which is due to their importance.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I thank you for the promptitude with which you relieved the King's Government from the embarrassment it had been labouring under, in consequence of the supplies for the public Service having been withheld, and I also acknowledge the liberality with which you have granted the supplies for the current year.

The numerous appointments and the commissionerships for the expenditure of the public Money which you have entrusted to my selection, shall be made without favour or partiality.

Honourable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen:

I have not failed to observe the harmony and mutual good feeling which has prevailed between the two branches of the Legislature to which you respectively belong, and I trust that in the various Districts of this province to which you are about to repair, you will endeavour, by every means in your power, to encourage those feelings of loyalty and unanimity which have distinguished your own deliberations during a session, the result of which will, I believe, be gratifying to your sovereign—advantageous to your country, and conducive to the general prosperity of the empire.

As it is our intention in some future number to take a retrospective glance at the various proceedings which have justly characterised the late session of the provincial parliament of Upper Canada as one of the most important and eventful that ever met in that province we shall only at present take leave to observe, that nothing which has taken place with respect to public affairs in the British Provinces on this continent, since the first institution of free governments among them, can afford more real satisfaction to the national and unprejudiced mind, than the triumphant, yet not overbearing spirit in which it met—the uniform sentiments of loyalty and affection for the mother country which marked the whole of its proceedings—and the excellent feeling in which it parted with his Majesty's Representative. That distinguished individual found the province leaving, from end to end, with political distraction and party alarms. Like a magician he waved the wand of sound Constitutional government and reform, and behold! in a moment—in the twinkling of an eye, the whole land assumed the more rational and becoming aspect of peace, tranquility and industry. He who lays the foundation of a great and stately edifice does a goodly work, but he who, from among the ruins and chaotic elements of base revolution and heartless democracy builds a temple of rational loyalty and sound constitutional legislation, deserves the praise and gratitude of mankind. That deed is allowed by all to belong to Sir Francis Head. Long may he enjoy it; and long may our sister province of Upper Canada flourish and improve under his wise and liberal auspices. It will be our duty in the sequel to shew more at large in what respect the proceedings of the late session of the provincial parliament of Upper Canada have a tendency to promote alike its own interests and the good wishes of its friends.—[Mont. Gaz.]

MR. EDITOR,—Sir, at the request of our friends, I send you, for insertion in the Standard, a copy of a Letter I received from my husband, Mr. H. R. Woods, written at Key West, after he was wrecked on the Tortugas Shoals, on his passage to New Orleans.

I am, Sir,  
Yours Respectfully,  
S. G. WOODS.  
Potton, 15th March, 1837.

GULPH OF FLORIDA, KEY WEST,  
9th Feb. 1837.

My dear wife—You are, undoubtedly, ere this date, looking with anxiety for a line from us. You perceive, from the date, that we have not yet reached the place of our destination; when that time will come I am unable to say. We are now on an Island about one hundred miles from Cape Sable, or the most southern point of Florida; one hundred miles from Havana, on the Island of Cuba, and seven hundred miles from New Orleans. We arrived here yesterday morning. On the 3d of February, at 10 o'clock at night, we were wrecked on the Tortugas Banks, or Islands. I cannot give you a full description of our sufferings on the passage to this place, any farther than merely a very faint idea. After leaving Boston, about the first of January, as I wrote to you, we encountered a severe storm & gale on the third day, which continued four days. The deck was covered with snow and ice, and the rigging was frozen so hard as to render it almost impossible to handle it. At the commencement of the gale our stove was capsized, and on that account we have had no fire in the cabin. All the hands on board were required to manage the vessel. The hole where the stove-pipe passed through the deck being open all the time, admitted the sea, continually breaking over, and so drenched every thing below, beds and bedding, and frequently filling the cabin floor to the depth of four inches of water. All the passengers, except one, were unable to leave their berths. Mr. Elkins was very sick. As for myself I expected that I must have died, whatever should be the fate of the vessel. Being constantly in wet garments, I was obliged to use a flesh-brush, to keep me warm, as long as I had strength. The sailors froze their feet, and some of them are now obliged to lose limbs by amputation. Almost every thing on deck was washed away; a great quantity of the oil of vitriol, an elegant carriage belonging to Mr. Holmes, and a box of fire grates were lost, together with the bulwarks, wood & provisions. The sailors were very much burned by the oil vitriol. The vessel having sprung a leak, required the constant exertion of two men at the pump. You may easily imagine our feelings in such a situation. On the fourth day we made some crust coffee of the oatmeal which we took from Peacum. To that, I think, I owe the preservation of my life. We were driven eight hundred miles out of our

course, being obliged to send before the wind. One night we lay to, and lashed the helm; the sea running so high that hardly any one could stand on the deck. The Captain & Mate & all the crew went below, and the pumps were deserted at a time when it required five hundred strokes in every forty minutes, to keep the vessel clear. All expected to perish. We begged the Captain to keep the pumps manned. The men were so exhausted as to fall asleep, every one when relieved. They all did their utmost to save the vessel. Our provisions being damaged, we were put on short allowance, on the 15th January. On the last day of the month, we spoke a brig from Portland, and obtained some provisions, and before the 14th Feb. we begged four times, and had a comfortable supply when we ran on the reefs.

I had a very bad cold, and an attack of my nervous complaints, attended with a high fever, but at the time of running ashore, I was so well as to be able to walk on deck most part of the day. We ran aground under heavy sail;—the sea running high—breaking over us. Our rudder was unshipped. The following morning we were boarded by thirty six wreckers. They began immediately to lighten the vessel by throwing over board, in the hope of saving her. Towards dark every soul left her to her fate, as she was full of water. The Globe, of Boston, took us ashore where we remained three days. On Sunday and Monday, the rigging, and all that could be saved were taken from the vessel. What could be saved of the cargo was sold at public auction. Six and a half per cent was allowed by the Judge to the wreckers as a compensation for their service. We fell into good hands. They used us kindly. I shall remember them with gratitude, as long as I live. How long we shall remain here I know not. There is a schooner, undergoing repairs which will, in a few days, sail for New Orleans. She has twenty six passengers, black and white, and only eleven berths. The Captain will take us, if we accept of such fare as he can afford. If I think I can stand the passage, I will go, as there may be no other chance for two months, unless we sail for Havannah, and take our chance. I shall send this by a brig which will soon sail for New York.

On this Island there are about five hundred inhabitants, of which two thirds are Spaniards and slaves. The Island is about six miles in diameter. There are some very fine people. We see much to amuse us. The coconuts, grapes, and oranges grow here. I have seen in several gardens, turnips, cabbages, peas, the castor-oil plant, letuces, radishes, and other sallads, all perfectly green. They have fish in abundance, and turtles every morning, which weigh from one to three hundred pounds. There are twenty three stores in the place. The cattle run wild in the Island, and can be taken only by shooting them. There are plenty of deer and goats. The latter are domesticated and milked. The climate is so mild as to require neither stoves nor fire in the houses, except for cooking. It is very healthy. My health has very much improved for a week past. Could I remain here six or eight months, I think it would do me good. I wish to see Canada very much, but I must wait with patience. The danger to which I was exposed was but a small thing in my mind before I had left home. But I might have seen worse if I had remained there. I hope you will be reconciled to your situation. We have the same Protector and the same God to preserve you and me, and to his will we ought to be resigned.

Remember me to all, and pray for my speedy return.  
I am your affectionate husband,  
H. R. WOODS.

For the Mississquoi Standard.  
THE FIRE-SIDE.—No. 15.  
It was observed in my last, respecting an eminent General of antiquity that, whatever others might choose to follow, he, and his Lord, had made up their minds to serve the Lord. This determination surely implied that they would stand to family worship as well as to the more public ordinances which the Law enjoined. From Joshua's declaration it appears that he had a deep sense of the importance of family religion, and family instruction—that he viewed the fire-side as the school, in which was to be acquired the training and the discipline which almost uniformly, in every family, in every age, and under every form of government, combine to form the character of all the individuals which compose the population of the whole world. Family prayer, therefore, in which God is recognized, as our Creator, Preserver and Benefactor, must be supposed as an indispensable duty,—as standing at the head of all obligations, in every family establishment. It is, however, unnecessary, in such essays as these, to enter largely on a discussion respecting the obligation of prayer, either as a public or a private duty. For enough can be said in a very few words to shew that it is not only binding, but also the inestimable privilege of every intelligent human being. If it will be granted that there is a God, and that the Being whom we call God, is the Creator, the daily Preserver and the Benefactor of all, a sufficient foundation and authority for prayer, in which we acknowledge our obligations to, and dependence upon, Him, must be laid, and be inferred as matter of course. God is our Creator. We must acknowledge this as standing at the threshold of all religion, or prove that we have been created by some other being, or that we have created ourselves, it must follow that we owe no obligations to any being in heaven or on earth or under the earth; and that we can preserve ourselves. Since this,



however, is not the case, but the contrary, as we have neither strength nor foresight to ward off any of the infirmities to which human nature is liable, nor to preserve ourselves from decay, nor to force death from our doors, it is clear that, as creatures, we owe obligations to that Being who, has given us existence, and on whom we depend as our constant Preserver and Benefactor.

The end and design of all prayer, whether public or private, is to acknowledge God as the Creator and Governor of the world. It is not to make him acquainted with our wants, as if he needed information, but it is to acknowledge God as our Creator, Preserver, and Benefactor...the author of all good to us...the God and father of our Lord Jesus Christ who is the propitiation for our sins...the author and finisher of our faith, and 'our advocate at the right hand of the Father.' It is to confess ourselves indebted to him for all that we have—for what we are, and what we may expect. God's knowledge of our wants is no reason why we should not pray; for we must show our dependence upon him as the author and fountain of all wisdom and goodness. The very idea of Creator implies that, as creatures, we owe him obedience...of a Preserver, that we call upon him for the supply of all our wants; and, taking into consideration what he has done, is doing and promising to do, that we love him with all our hearts, and express our sense of his goodness, by our grateful thanks. If we grow unmindful of these things, religion will be lost as a practical service. We can see God only in his works, and in his word. In these if we do not acknowledge him, we are worse than the brutes; for 'the ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib.'

Prayer, being the duty of all men if they would serve God, it follows that, since man is a social being, not willing to be alone, but in company with his species, it should be performed as a family duty at the fire side. Here you, who are parents, heads of families, are the teachers and the patterns of the growing generation. With you must remain, during the years of infancy, while the tender mind is susceptible of impressions, the men and the women, who are to succeed us, and to fill all stations, and to exercise all professions, until their opinions are formed, their principles imbibed, and their habits established—in short, till their character is completely and immovably moulded. They have no other instructors, of such vast consequence to them, at that period of their existence, than you. They have no patterns before them to follow but you. See then, I beseech you what a responsible situation you are now occupying. Generally speaking, the individuals, composing your household, are the nearest to you upon earth. They are of your own flesh and blood; the pledges of your mutual love—the children whom God has given you. If you have an addition to these in your families, they are generally relations, or such as you may have hired to do you service. In all of them you have such interest as should command your utmost desire and diligence to do them good and not evil. These are the members that compose your freest society, and that are to join with you in prayer to your common Creator, Preserver and Lord. You are in yourselves joined together in a connexion so enduring as to admit of no dissolution until death separate you, 'except it be for the cause of fornication.' You receive common blessings at the hand of God as a family, it is therefore fit that you should unite together in prayer to acknowledge them. They are new to you every morning, it is therefore a continual call upon you to unite with 'one heart and one mouth' to express your gratitude for them. You all need the guidance and assistance of God to direct and to prosper the work of your hands, in your daily occupation, and his diligent care to preserve you from all the dangers and evils to which you are exposed, it is therefore necessary that you should unite in prayer for the blessing of God to rest upon you in all your ways. You sin together every day, it is then necessary that at the close of every day you should confess them together, and pray for mercy and pardon, as well as for protection through the darkness of the night.

Family prayer is a most powerful means as well to keep alive a sense of religion in our hearts as to keep us from evil. What can be a more effectual course, to beget in us an habitual sense of the presence of God, and of our obligation to him than by making it our duty, that so often as we feel our own wants, so often should we bear witness with our own mouths of his unwearied goodness towards us, and of our inability to do any thing without his aid? We are taught to pray for the forgiveness of our sins, and the assistance of divine grace, to enable us to walk in newness of life, in the way of holiness. But can you use such prayers before your family, and then sin before the eyes of your family, through the day, as if you had not prayed? You cannot surely intend to demonstrate that you are a hypocrite, saying one thing to God whom you cannot deceive, and practising the contrary before men whom you may for a time deceive. Can you pray God to forgive you those sins to-day which you have no idea of shunning to commit to-morrow? We are taught not only to ask for such necessary things, spiritual and temporal, as we need, but also to return thanks for the innumerable benefits that we daily receive. But how can we be thankful, any farther than as a matter of mere shew, if by wicked works, in our conversation, we belie our profession?

Family prayer, then, is attended with the advantage of making us watchful over ourselves, that we may be in reality what by our profession we seem to be. Our prayers are witnessed by small and great in our families, who thoroughly know whether we are sincere, or otherwise, in the service. As we would not like to be accused of hypocrisy in the hidden thoughts of our domestic life, we have the greater obligation upon us to see that our prayers come from 'unfeigned lips,' and

that our conversation be 'as it becometh the Gospel.' If we are sincere, our prayers will be heard. Our example will be of salutary effects to our children, and to the other members of the family, and a guard on ourselves. If, on the other hand, we are not sincere, we shall soon, either stop altogether, or through the blessing of God, become what we ought to be. Prayer will keep you in the way of holiness and from sin, or sin will drive you from prayer.

J. R.

#### MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, MARCH 21, 1837.

We regret much that our limits are inadequate to the full insertion of Sir Robert Peel's speeches, at his inauguration as Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, and at the City Banquet. These speeches contain matter of which any Englishman may be justly proud. Here, in Glasgow, for centuries the seat of Whig principles in the North, the head of the conservative party in England, Sir R. Peel, was received, caressed, and honored as a friend; we might say as a Prince. Were the three thousand who were present on the occasion all Tories? Certainly not, but they were all Conservatives: admirers of the constitution, both in church and state, as consisting in the King, the House of Lords and that of the Commons, and determined to support it against all violations. Sir Robert's speech is a grand display of eloquence, fraught with sound wisdom, and practical maxims of wise Legislation and government without the least tincture of bitterness or malevolence against his political enemies. In reading his inaugural speech, as Lord Rector of the University, you would think that he had never been any where but within the Halls of learning—so much is his great mind at home on every subject. Recommending diligent application to the students so much as he has done, shews that, in his mind, success is not to be expected without diligence and perseverance. Those who wish to be scholars should read his speech with care. It will pay their labor. He is himself a living example of the truth of his observations.

What a difference there is between the speeches of Sir R. Peel, and those of O'Connell! The aim of the former is to make mankind wiser and better; of the latter to make men discontented and ferocious. Sir R. Peel seeks to make men benevolent, kind and just; O'Connell seeks to excite the worst passions of human nature, and to raise a storm of hatred, malevolence and revenge. The one exerts himself to the utmost of his power to preserve the best constitution of Government that the world, in modern ages, has ever seen; the other, as a malignant demon, is going about with all the might of his tongue and his pen, seeking to destroy the glory of England.

Let the true friends of the Constitution occasionally do as Sir R. Peel did, address themselves to the people, treat them as men who may know something about legislation and government, as well as their betters, and the result will be glorious. The destructives have been speechifying in every corner of the land for years, and obtruding their nostrums from the Press, until they had stolen the hearts of almost all the people; but meet them with their own weapons and they will soon disappear. Behold the effects of coming before the people in Glasgow! The speeches of the Rev. Dr. McLeod and Professor Sanford, master pieces of manly and splendid eloquence, and the three thousand hearers of the first men in the land, assenting to, and cheering every word that was uttered in defence of the Constitution, and in resistance to the rude hands, self styled reformers, but in reality, epoliators and fomenters of sedition, that would, if they could, destroy all that we hold venerable, are the results of the coming of wise statesmen among the people. Witness also, nearer home, the result of adopting the same means by Sir F. B. Head. He appealed to the people; shewed them he had no secrets—practised no mysteries—that he had nothing to defend but what behaved them to defend; and, single-handed, he defeated an army of declaimers, and scattered their falsehoods and their calumnies to the winds.

Such is the victorious career of conservative principles in England, as it appears from recent elections, and the proceedings in Glasgow, that the present O'Connell ministry may take the hint, and so put their house in order. Their days are about to be numbered, and who will succeed them, but ———?

P. H. Knowlton, Esq., has erected upon his premises, in the Township of Brome,

a first rate Grist Mill. The Mill is now in successful operation, and it is considered by good judges, to be one of the best mills in the province. We heartily wish the enterprising proprietor every success.

We have received, from a friend, the first number of *The Lewiston Telegraph, and Niagara Ship Canal Advocate*. It is a neatly executed Journal, and we hope it will succeed.

A rich farmer's son, who had been bred at the university, coming home to visit his father and mother, they being one night at supper on a couple of fowls, he told them that by Logic and Arithmetic, he could prove those two fowls to be three. Why this, said the old man. Why this, said the scholar, is one, and this, continued he, is two, two and one you know make three. Since you have made it out so well, answered the old man, your mother shall have the first fowl, I will have the second, and the third you may keep to yourself, for your great learning.

A friend should bear a friend's infirmities.—There is no virtue, in which men are more deficient, than in the exercise of that spirit of charity, 'which beareth all things, and hopeth all things.' Though we never should countenance errors, yet we ought to view and reprove with tenderness the faults of others. The pride of our hearts, which is ever leading us astray, impels us to detect and expose the errors of our neighbors and thus triumph in our fancied superiority. We place our character as a model, and every difference and deficiency receives our condemnation. Unmindful of the endless diversity of character, the peculiar constitution of different minds, and the variety of motives which govern human actions, we mark one path of thought and action for the whole—an attempt as absurd and impracticable, as to prescribe one orbit for all the planets which glitter in the firmament.

Charity does not require us to excuse the vices, or overlook the errors of a friend. One of the best proofs of friendship is that affectionate censorship which watches over the actions of another, marks his errors, and sedulously labors for their correction. But it instructs us to bear with affectionate sympathy those eccentricities of character, those fluctuations of temper, and those little excesses, either of gaiety or depression, to which all are subject.

We should advise a friend with caution and humanity, and reprove him with that meekness which would result from conviction that we ourselves are fallible, and that we frequently require to-day admonitions which we so freely imparted yesterday. Another important duty is to guard and defend. The world are prying and captious, and the shafts of calumny fly too thickly to miss even the most spotless character. We need not point out the numerous occasions which present themselves to silence the calumnious hint, and rectify the equivocal remark. As the depository of his sentiments, and the confidant of his secrets, we ought ever to guard the character of a friend; and without excusing or palliating his errors, we may often throw the mantle of our protection over his foibles.

#### LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office  
**FRELIGHSBURG.**  
20th March, 1837.  
Mr. William Smith, Jonas Abbott, Esq. 2,  
Wolcott R. Searle, Christopher Morey, sen'r,  
Doctor Thompson, Elwyn Bowker,  
Philip Embury, David Toof.

**Temperance Notice.**  
The next Quarterly Meeting of the Frelighsburg Temperance Society, will be held at Trinity Church, in this village, on the first Thursday of next month, (the 6th of April, 1837,) at 4 o'clock. P. M.  
A general attendance is solicited.  
By order of the President.  
S. P. LALANNE, Secretary.  
Frelighsburg, 20th March, 1837.

**Notice.**  
THE Members of the Abbott's Corner Temperance Society are requested to meet at Abbott's Corner on Thursday the 23d inst., at two o'clock P. M.  
N. HIBBARD, Secretary.  
Abbott's Corner, March 21st, 1837.

**Notice.**  
THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of  
**Gilmor, Gordon & Co.,**  
at Granby village, and  
**Gordon, Gilmor & Co.,**  
at Abbottsford, was dissolved on 6th February last, by mutual consent. All accounts, relative to said firms, will be settled by  
**F. C. Gilmor & Co.,**  
who will continue the Business, at Granby village.  
FRANCIS C. GILMOR,  
G. MAITLAND GORDON,  
WILLIAM NEILSON.  
Granby Village, 13th March, 1837.—50—3w


**Notice.**  
THE subscriber will pay nine pence a bushel for good house  
**Ashes,**  
in Goods.  
OREN J. KEMP.  
Frelighsburg, 27th Jan., 1837. V2—48tf

MONTREAL, 1st March, 1837.

WE beg to inform you that we have entered into a Copartnership in this City as COMMISSION MERCHANTS & GENERAL AGENTS, under the Firm of 'GATES & Co.' to commence 1st of May next, when we shall be prepared to transact business, and receive Consignments of Produce, upon which the usual advances will be made by drafts on New York or otherwise, as you may direct; and we assure you that the most unwearied diligence shall be used, for the promotion of your interest, in the disposal of any property you may be pleased to commit to our charge.  
Respectfully soliciting a share of your favors, and requesting your attention to our respective signatures and references subjoined, as also to the annexed letter from TIMOTHY FOLLETT, Esq., acting Trustee to the Estate late HORATIO GATES & Co.

We remain, your obedient Servants,  
Signature of Joseph Webster, GATES & Co.  
JOSEPH WEBSTER,  
Do. of C. H. Gates, GATES & Co.  
CHARLES H. GATES.  
Prime, Ward & King, N. York.  
Eli Hart & Co.  
Follett & Bradley, Burlington.  
Lake Champlain  
Hon. Peter M'Gill.  
Hon. George Moffatt.  
Messrs. John G. Mackenzie & Co. Montreal.  
John A. Perkins, Esq.

Montreal, 1st March, 1837.  
I take the liberty of recommending to your favorable consideration, the House, which, in the preceding Circular, you are advised will commence its operations in this city, on the First of May next. The first named, was the Book keeper, and confidential Clerk of the late HORATIO GATES & Co., for two years previous to the discontinuance of that House; and since that period, as the acting Trustee in winding up and settling its affairs he has been in my employ as Principal Clerk, discharging his duty in that capacity ably and faithfully. The second named, is the eldest son of the late HORATIO GATES, and has received his mercantile education in the office of Messrs. ELI HART & Co. of New York, to whom a reference is permitted.  
I am, respectfully,  
Your obedient Servant,  
T. FOLLETT.

  
**OFFICE OF CROWN LANDS,**  
Quebec, 3d March, 1837.

THE remaining Crown and Clergy Lots, specified in the notice of the 27th July, 1836, in the Township of Warwick, Madineton, Blandford, Stanfold, Somerset, and Acton, and which were withdrawn at the adjournment of the sale, on the 3d September last until further notice; will be again offered at public auction, at the Court House, in Three Rivers, on the 27th instant, at ELEVEN o'clock.  
The different papers published in the Province are requested to give this notice three insertions, at intervals of a week.

**Notice.**  
PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed Curator to Geo. Wallace and Gertrude Freligh, his wife, Carlton Freligh and Rodney Freligh, all heretofore residing in the Seignior of St. Armand, but now absent from the Province. All persons having claims against any of the above named parties are requested to present them without delay, and all those indebted to pay the amount of their respective debts to the subscriber.  
GALLOWAY FRELIGH,  
Curator.  
Bedford, 6th March, 1837. V2—48tf

**RAIL-ROAD LINE**  
OF  


**Mail Stages**  
FROM  
STANSTEAD-PLAIN  
TO  
ST. JOHNS.

Messrs. CHANDLER, STEVENS, CLEMENT & TUCK, Proprietors.  
FAR 31-2 DOLLARS, 17s 6d.  
LEAVES St. Johns, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrives at Stanstead Plain in the evening.  
Leaves Stanstead Plain, Tuesday and Friday mornings, and arrives at St. Johns in the evening.  
Passengers from Stanstead, may, if they please breakfast in Montreal the next morning. Thus, the advantages of this new line are obvious.


**St. Johns & Troy**

  
**STAGE.**

A New Line of Stages has commenced running from St. Johns, L. C. to Troy Vt. along the valleys of the Pike and Missiskoui Rivers. At Troy it joins the Boston Line which passes through Barton, Haverill, Concord, and Lowell; at Barton intersecting the Montpelier, Danville and Stanstead Lines; the former passing through Hardwick.  
This Line will leave St. Johns on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday mornings after breakfast, passing through the Grand Line, Stanbridge, Frelighsburg, Richford, Sutton and Potton, and arrive at Troy the same evening; and will leave Troy Monday, Thursday, & Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock & arrive at St. Johns, in summer, in time to take the afternoon Rail Road Cars to Montreal, & in winter, passengers will take the St. Johns and Montreal Stage.  
The Proprietors, in addition to good Teams, & careful drivers, recommend this route to the public, as being the shortest, levellest, easiest, & most expeditious one, from Boston to Montreal, passing thro' that section of country, which will be taken for the Rail Road, contemplated to connect the two Cities.  
FARE—3 Dollars, each way.  
J. CLARK, J. BALCH,  
C. ELKINS, A. SEARS,  
H. BRIGHT, H. M. CHANDLER, Proprietors.  
February, 1837.

## Auction!

THE subscriber will offer for sale at public Auction, at his residence, in the parish of St. Armand West, on Saturday the 25th inst. the remainder of his Stock, and Farming Utensils, together with his Household Furniture, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.  
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.  
FREDERICK MOORE.  
St. Armand, March 3d, 1837. V2 48—2w

  
**Tenders**  
WILL be received by the Subscriber, for  
**150,000 Brick**  
Apply to  
Nelsonville, 11th Feb. 1837. 45—tf.  
P. COWAN.

**Notice.**  
THE Subscribers would say to their friend and the public, that they are receiving from New York, a general assortment of  
**Dry Goods,**  
Groceries, Crockery  
& Hardware,  
which they offer for sale, at reduced prices for Cash; or most kinds of Country produce, at their Store in West Berkshire, Vt. Those wishing to make good bargains will do well to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.  
CHAFFEE & BURLISON.  
West Berkshire, Nov. 11th 1836.

**Dry Goods!!**  
THE Subscribers offer the following articles for sale, at a moderate advance upon the sterling cost, with a view to closing off their stock previous to receiving their Spring importations  
**Cloths,**  
of various qualities and colors.  
Pilot Cloths, Mohair Coatings,  
Paddings, Guernsey Frocks,  
Irish Knit 1-2 Hose,  
a general assortment of  
Hosiery and Gloves,  
Buckskins, Flannels,  
Cassinets, Moreens,  
Shalloons, Merinoes,  
Bombazeens, Bombazetts,  
Lastings, light and dark fancy  
Vestings, Counterpanes,  
Hossacks, Gros-de-Naples,  
Crapes, Velvets & Velveteens,  
Ribbons, Sewing Silks & Twists,  
Grey Domestic Cotton,  
Beetle and Loom Shirtings,  
Cotton Ticks, light and dark  
Prints, Chalis dress Patterns,  
Checked Poplins Silk and  
Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols,  
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,  
Apron Checks, two Blue and  
Turkey Stripes and Checks,  
Britannias and fancy pocket  
Handkerchiefs, Bark Silk do.  
Cambrics, Jaconets,  
Mull and Book Muslins,  
Widows Lawn, Plain and  
figured Bobbinet, L'Isle and  
Bobbinet Laces, Quillings,  
Linen and Union drills,  
Table Covers, Hats, Braces,  
Stocks, Writing Paper,  
Sealing Wax, Threads,  
Spool Cottons, Buttons  
and Cotton Balls.  
TERMS—6 months credit on furnishing approved paper.—For a note @ 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent, discount & 5 per cent. allowed for cash.  
MITTLEBERGER & PLATT.  
Montreal, 21st Dec., 1836. V2 39—6w

**Black Snake,**  
WILL stand for the use of Mares, the ensuing season, at the following places, to wit:—On Mondays and Tuesdays, at the Inn of Mr. Barney, Churchville; on Wednesdays, at Dr. Cutter's, Sutton Flat; on Thursdays, at Mr. Henry Bright's, East Sutton; on Fridays and Saturdays, at the Inn of Mr. Abner Potter, in Brome.

**BLACK SNAKE,**  
Is too well known for speed and power to require any particular description; I will only observe that he stands sixteen hands high, and is well proportioned, and for action there is not a Horse in North America his superior. His stock stands unrivalled in Canada, and no Horse can boast of a better pedigree.  
TERMS—Three Dollars the Leap, and five Dollars the Season, payable in Grain, if delivered in the month of January, at either of the above places: and if not paid in that time, Cash will be required.  
ROSWELL MOREHOUSE.  
Brome, 15th March, 1837. 50—3w

**Black Snake,**  
N. B. A good pasture will be furnished for Mares from a distance, at a moderate price, and every attention paid to them.  
All Casualties at the risk of the owner.



## BECAUSE I'M TWENTY-FIVE.

BY MARY L. HORTON.

'Tis wondrous strange how great the change  
Since I was in my teens,  
Then I had beaux and billet-doux,  
And joined the gayest scenes.  
But lovers now have ceased to vow;  
No way they now contrive  
To poison, hang or drown themselves,  
Because I'm twenty-five.

Once, if the night was e'er so bright,  
I ne'er abroad could roam  
Without 'The bliss, the honor, merris,  
Of seeing you safe home.'  
But now I go, through rain and snow,  
Pursued and scarce alive,  
Through all the dark, without a spark,  
Because I'm twenty-five.

They used to call and ask me all  
About my health so frail,  
And thought a ride would help my side,  
And turn my cheek less pale.  
But now, alas! if I am ill,  
None cares that I revive;  
And my pale cheek in vain may speak,  
Because I'm twenty-five.

Now, if a ride improves my side,  
I'm forced to take the stage;  
For that is deemed quite proper for  
A person of my age.  
And then no hand is offered me,  
To help me out alive;  
They think 't would hurt me now to fall,  
Because I'm twenty-five.

O dear! 'tis queer that every year  
I'm slighted more and more,  
For not a beau pretends to show  
His head within our door.  
Nor ride, nor card, nor soft address  
My spirits now revive;  
And one might near as well be dead  
As say, 'I'm twenty-five.'

### BREACH OF PROMISE.

It has become very fashionable to sue for breaches of this kind. We can hardly take up a newspaper, without finding some account of heavy damages awarded to the fortunate female, for the loss of a vagrant heart. In truth it is to all appearances, an exceedingly thriving business. A business, which, for the amount of capital invested is more productive than any other which our growing country can boast. Steam engines, manufactures, rail ways and canals are no touch to it.

And who are those lucky beings, that carry on this lucrative trade? that barter men's hearts for something more valuable—for money? Who are they but the fair daughters of America...those delicate sensitive beings who do not scruple to come into court and expose the delicious secrets of courtship, the tender mysteries of love—who are not ashamed to stand up, the geizing stock of the rude multitude, and all for the paltry consideration of a few hundred or even a thousand dollars! The blind, the halt, and the lame are made to contribute to this thriving trade—not only bachelors, but widowers with half a dozen children. It is but a short time ago that we were very much edified & strengthened in our virtuous resolutions, by the account of a blind widower, fifty years of age, who was compelled to mend the breach he had made in the heart of a fair young lady, by stuffing in the ample sum of three thousand dollars. A few such decisive warnings, we have no doubt, will lead blind gentlemen to see the error of their ways, and be careful how they make a breach in tender hearts, at such an enormous expense. But on the other hand these heavy damages will have a tendency to curtail the trade of those of our fair country women, who are so fond of speculating in breaches of promise.

But some perhaps will ask, to what end are these flippant observations? Shall the unfeeling wretch, who wins the affections of a lady only to destroy her peace, go unpunished, and triumph in his villainy? By no means; let him be punished, according to his deserts...such a man must meet the scorn of all gentlemen of honour, feeling, and truth. But what is the paltry sum of a few hundred dollars or thousands if you will; nay, what is the value of the largest heap of shining, sordid dust, compared with the affections of the heart? If the desertion of a lover has made a wound in the tender, confiding heart of his mistress, will money close it? If it will the wound must have been slight indeed. If money will not heal it how does she obtain a recompense? how is the injury repaired? Her heart is still broken in spite of wealth. And is wealth a full, nay, is it any satisfaction, for a broken heart? For a wound in the affections which death alone can heal? It is presumed not.

But we take it to be as true as any axiom whatever, that the lady, who is capable of suing for a breach of promise of marriage, is in no danger of breaking her heart in consequence of it. A woman, who is destitute of delicacy and those fine feelings, for which the female character is so much valued, as to weigh the affections of the man she esteems and loves, against a parcel of sordid dust, and to expose to the world the secrets of courtship for the sake of obtaining it, has no heart to break. But why do we talk of her loving? Such a woman is not capable of love. She is only allured by the prospect of wealth; and it matters little with her, whether she obtain it by a lawsuit, or by marriage.

Berkshire American.

THE SEA CAPTAIN.—The stage was crowded with passengers as it passed from New York to Boston. It was late in the evening when one of the passengers, a sea captain, endeavored to excite the attention of the drowsy company by giving a relation of his situation. He had been to sea in a fine ship—in a dreadful storm his ship had been wrecked, all his property destroyed, and every soul on board had been lost except the captain, who had saved

ed his life by clinging to a plank at the mercy of the waves for several days.—The company were interested in this narrative; but they wondered that a man relating such a tale, and telling of an escape almost miraculous, should confirm almost every sentence with an oath. Nothing however was said to him. In the morning, when the stage stopped, Mr. B. one of the passengers, invited the captain to walk on before with him, and they would step into the stage when it should come up. The proposal was agreed to. Says Mr. B. did I understand you last night—the Stage made such a noise—did you say that you had lost your ship? 'Yes.' Let me ask you one more question when on that plank did you not vow to God that if he would spare your life you would devote that life to his service? 'None of your business,' said the captain angrily. The stage by this time came up, and they entered it. Towards evening as the stage was entering Providence the captain informed the company that he should not sup with them, as he was so unfortunate as not to have any money. Mr. B. takes from his pocket, and offers him a handsome bill. 'No, says the captain 'I am poor, but no beggar.' But, replied Mr. B. I do not give it to you as a beggar, but as to an unfortunate brother. You must learn that I profess to be a Christian, and I am taught by my religion to do good to all. The company applauded and pressed the captain to take the money. He silently put it into his pocket, without even thanking the donor, though his countenance betrayed uneasiness. The company supped together, and the captain bid each adieu after hearing asked Mr. B. when he left town. He was informed on the morrow, at sunrise. They then parted as it was supposed for ever. The captain went home with a heavy heart while Mr. B. retired to rest, satisfied that he had honored his father who seeth in secret. He was surprised the next morning, at day light, to hear some one rap at the door. He opened it, and beheld the captain standing before him in tears. The captain took his hand, pressed it and said, Sir, I have not slept a wink since I saw you; I abused you yesterday. I am now come to ask your pardon. I did while on that plank, vow to God that I would live differently from what I had ever done; & by God's help from this time forward I am determined to do so. The captain could not proceed; they pressed each other's hands and parted probably to meet no more in this world.

CURIOUS DISCOVERIES.—In the vicinity of the Great Laurel Bridge of the Cumberland mountains, in Tennessee, there are extensive caves and grottos, in which many human skeletons and bones of animals have been found, some of them in a petrified state. The caves and grottos have been recently explored by two gentlemen in search of curiosities, and on the 24th of January they discovered in one of them three petrified bodies entire, one of a dog, and two human bodies, one of them holding a spear. It is believed by the gentlemen that all three of the bodies may be removed from their position in a perfect state—though the dog, being in a laying posture upon a flat rock, it will undoubtedly be a difficult task to remove it uninjured. The human bodies appear to be those of men—probably hunters. Their clothing can hardly be distinguished—but still it is evident that the two were in a measure turned into stone. They are described thus: One sitting, with the head leaned as it were against a projecting rock and the other standing, with a spear balanced in his hand, as though he was surprised, and just started on a quick walk. The dog lies as if crouched in terror, or about to make a spring—but the features or body, are not distinct enough to determine which position. The cave in which they were found is full 125 feet into the mountain. The entrance to the place is difficult, and it is thought that it never was attempted at all. At the foot of the entrance of the cave is a considerable brook of water, which appears to gather from all parts of it. There is also a valley thence to the river. The gentlemen who have made this interesting discovery, are making preparations to bring away the bodies, which they intend to have forwarded to N. York.

A TENDER HUSBAND. A gentle woman in this city was for sometime yoked to a mate, who had that amiable quality of never receiving a supposed injury, without breaking silence...One day observing her consort whispering something to the maid, she instantly fixed her fangs in his face, tore up his hair by the roots, and in short, suffered passion to get so much the better of her, that she was actually suffocated by its violence. The poor penitent husband was so overcome with grief at the sad accident, that he forgot to use any of those methods recommended by the Humane Society for the recovery of persons in his wife's situation. Indeed, so anxious was he for her everlasting repose, that he gave instant directions for her funeral...directing most particularly, that she should be buried with her face downward! Being asked the reason of this, 'Why,' replied he, 'if she should happen to awake, the more she scratches the deeper she goes.'

N. Y. Mirror.

SMUGGLING BY DOGS.—The smuggling between France and Belgium by means of dogs, who carry the goods across the fields and woods, where custom house officers cannot be stationed, has now got to such a pitch that, in order to repress it, a tax has

been laid of five francs per head on all strong dogs leaving France for Belgium, to the amount of £600,000 per annum. They have been shot, and seized, and hunted down, but all to no use; and the French Minister of Finance calculates that the smugglers, by means of dogs, cheat the French Custom house of duties amounting to nearly two millions and a half francs per annum.

An Indian of the Mohawk tribe is at present delivering lectures in New York upon the history of the red men of America. In reference to the subject, a correspondent of the New London Gazette writes as follows from Fort Gibson, Arkansas.

'It has been supposed that the Indians are of Jewish origin, which appears somewhat confirmed by their late emigration, nine men have gone before the emigrants ever since they left the old nation, and one of them has carried something like the Ark of the Covenant, or the tables which Moses brought from the Mount. White men are not allowed to see them; but an old negro says, that they have two brass plates about 18 by 6, with letters engraved on them; probably the commandments. The person carrying them has not been known to speak to any one upon the road; and in his manners he has been solemn as the grave. It is said that the plates are cleaned once a year by a person who attends to no other business. I shall endeavor to obtain farther information on this highly interesting subject.'

A SEA BULL.—An Irishman who served on board a man-of-war in the capacity of a waiter, was selected by one of the officers to haul in a tow-line of considerable length, which was towing over the taffrail. After drawing in 40 or 50 fathoms which had put his patience severely to proof as well as every muscle of his arms, he muttered to himself, 'Sure, it's as long as to-day and to-morrow. It's a good week's work for any five in the ship.' Bad luck to the arm or leg it'll lave me at last. What! more of it! Och, murder; the sea's mighty deep to be sure!—After continuing in a similar strain and conceiving there was little probability of the completion of his labor, he suddenly stopped short, and addressing the officers of the watch, exclaimed, 'Bad manners to me; Sir, if I don't think somebody's cut off the other end of it.'

A little man asking how it happened that many beautiful ladies took up with but indifferent husbands, after many fine offers? was thus aptly answered by a mountain maiden. A young friend of hers, during a walk requested her to go into a delightful canebrake, and there get him the hand-somest reed—she must get it in once going through, without turning. She went, and coming out, brought him quite a mess reed. When he asked her if that was the hand-somest one she saw? 'Oh no,' replied she, 'I saw many finer as I went along, but I kept on in hopes of a much better, until I had gotten nearly through, and then I was obliged to select the best that was left.'

In want of a Husband.—A young lady was lately told by a married, lady, that she had better precipitate herself from off the rocks of the Passaic falls into the basin beneath than marry. The young lady replied, 'I would, if I tho't I should find a husband at the bottom.'

### TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition. No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

### STANDARD AGENTS,

Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-bill.  
Elihu Crosssett, St. Armand.  
Dr. H. N. May, Philipsburg.  
Galloway Freligh, Bedford.  
Capt. Jacob Ruiter, Nelsonville, Dunham.  
Albert Barney, P. M., Churchville.  
Jacob Cook, P. M., Brome.  
P. H. Knowlton, Brome.  
Samuel Wood, M. P. P., Farnham.  
Whipple Wells, Farnham.  
Henry Boright, Sutton.  
William Davis, Stanbridge Ridge.  
Maj. Isaac Wilsey, Henrysburg.  
Henry Wilson, La Cole.  
Levi A. Coit, Potton.  
Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont.  
Nathan Hale, Troy.  
Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor.  
Horace Wells, Henryville.  
Allen Wheeler, Noyan.  
Capt. Daniel Salls, parish of St. George.  
E. M. Toof, Burlington, Vt.  
Thos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton.  
William Keet, Parish St. Thomas.

Persons, wishing to become Subscribers to the Mississquoi Standard, will please leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Frelighsburg, all payments must be made.

## NEW STORE

AND

## New Firm!

THE subscribers have taken the store at Cooksville, St. Armand, formerly occupied by Geo. Cook, Esq., where they have just received a new assortment of Goods, consisting of

## Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery and Hardware, Salt, Glass, Nails, etc. etc.

and almost every article called for in a country Store. The above goods will be sold at very reduced prices. The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Ashes and most kinds of Produce received in exchange for Goods at fair prices.

A. & H. ROBERTS.

Cooksville, Dec. 6, 1836.

## Just Received,

30 chests Y. H. Tea,  
25 do. H. S. do.  
15 do. Souchang do.  
10 do. Hyson do.  
25 Bags Rio Coffee,  
25 Kegs Tobacco,  
15 Boxes Saunders Caven-dish do.  
6 Kegs Ladies Twist do.  
20 Bags Pepper and Pimento,  
40 Matts Capia,  
2 Tons Trinidad Sugar,  
2,000 Wt. Double Refined Loaf Sugar,  
and a variety of articles not enumerated, for sale by  
W. W. SMITH.  
Dec. 6, 1836. V2—35t

## SALT!!

500 Bushels St. Ubes SALT so general assortment of

## Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Iron, Nails, Oil, Glass, &c. &c.,

Just received and for sale by  
RUSSELL & ROBERTS.

## FRANKLIN STEREOTYPE

## FOUNDRY

SMITH, FARRINGTON & EATON, respectfully inform the printers of the Upper & Lower Provinces, and the public generally, that having established a

### STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY,

AT

BURLINGTON, Vt.

they hold themselves ready to execute any work which a kind public may feel disposed to favor them with. They hazard nothing in saying that they can do work cheaper, and in as good style as can be done at any Foundry, in the United States.

Leads furnished at the Franklin Foundry, on the most reasonable terms.

A great variety of

### CUTS

on hand and for sale at the F. S. F.

BLANKS of all kinds Stereotyped at short notice. Old Type taken in pay for work, at 9 cents per pound.

College Street, Burlington Vt. }  
January 12 1836. }



## Cash for Wool!

### NOTICE

I hereby given that two shillings currency per pound will be paid at the Factory of the British American Land Company at Sherbrooke, for clean native Wool, average quality, the produce of the Eastern Townships, Sherbrooke, May 10, 1736. V—7t

## NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED!!!

## Munson & Co.,

In returning thanks for the good share of Public patronage with which they have been favoured, inform their old friends and customers that they have received and are now opening at their store in Philipsburg, a very nice, well selected, and extensive assortment of

## Fall & Winter

## GOODS!

all of which they will sell as cheap as they can be bought at any Store in the Townships, none excepted.

They add further, that they will purchase good

## Pine Logs,

that will make Plank or Boards, for the southern Market, to be delivered at any responsible Saw-Mill within 10 miles of Mississkoui Bay; and will make advances on the same to any responsible person. The Logs to be delivered any time in the course of next Winter.

Philipsburg, Nov. 3, 1836.

## Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Philipsburg and its vicinity that he still continues the

## Tailoring

business in its various branches at his old stand Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the latest Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and from the superior quality and low price of Cloths, and first rate workmanship, the public will find at his stand inducements seldom to be met with; and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he hopes by unremitted attention, to secure a continuance of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash will be received.

DANIEL FORD,

Philipsburg, June 21, 1836. V2.11—1y.

## For Sale,



AN Excellent FARM, situated upon the main road, in the flourishing Township of Farnham, adjoining the residence of Samuel Wood, Esquire, M. P. P. The farm is advantageously situated, and contains 200 acres of land—one half under good improvement, upon which there is a dwelling house, and two new barns have been recently erected with a small shed attached to one of them. Title indisputable—terms liberal. For further particulars enquire of Dr. Chamberlin, of the village of Frelighsburg, or the undersigned proprietor.

SARAH WINCHESTER.

Dunham, 3d Sept., 1836. V. 222, 12w

## 26,000 SUBSCRIBERS!

## PHILADELPHIA MIRROR

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known to be the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near TWENTY SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS.—The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books with the best of literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt, and sixty-five of Mr. Brooks valuable letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science and Arts; Internal improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of 2 dollars. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 22 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the Lakes. The paper has been so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus, the publishers, will do no more than refer to the the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvania says... 'The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union; the other, the enquirer and Daily Courier, says, 'it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States.' The New York Star says we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the Editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes.

The Albany Mercury of March 30th, 1836 says, 'the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country, and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds 25,000 per week! Its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable 'reading matter' than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union.—Its mammoth dimensions enable its Clarke of Philadelphia, to re-publish in its columns, in the course of the year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press, which cannot fail to give it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, therefore of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the Quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value.'

### TEE QUARTO EDITION.

Under the title of the Philadelphia Mirror, will commence with the publication of the Price Tale to which was awarded the prize of one hundred dollars, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Penell Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for the 500 dollars premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgewick, author of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c., whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved FAMILY NEWSPAPER is entirely neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

### MAPS.

In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c. exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea board, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads distances, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

### TERMS.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror being a new edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Albany, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)

WOODWARD & CLARKE,  
Philadelphia.